quent; while in central and northwestern Georgia it is more common, and it occurs, though locally, in middle Tennessee.

FOTHERGILLA MONTICOLA Ashe.—The recent discovery of this local shrub at Chapel Hill, N. C., makes another station for it about 150 miles east of any previously reported locality. It grows there on a rocky hillside with *Rhododendron Catawbiense* Mx., and the chestnut oak. This is also the most eastward station for *Rhododendron Catawbiense* Mx. Dr. J. K. Small reported Crowder's mountain as being the most eastward station, but Chapel Hill is 140 miles further east, and has an elevation 1000 feet less than that of Crowder's mountain, being only 500 feet above sea level. The *Systematic Flora* (2 : 42) gives the plant as occurring only at high elevations. This rhododendron is also found abundantly along the Oconneechee hills, twelve miles northwest of Chapel Hill, and at a slightly higher elevation. With it at this place is *Aconitum reclinatum* Gray, one of the most local species of the genus, and hitherto supposed to be confined to higher elevations, 5000–6500 feet, in the southern Alleghanies.—W. W. ASHE, *Biltmore, N. C.*

TWO NEW MICHIGAN FUNGI.

Tubaria luteoalba, n. sp.—Pileus 1–2.5^{cm} broad, thin, convex, becoming plane, finally centrally depressed, the margin sometimes becoming partly or wholly upturned, hygrophanous, white, creamy or yellowish, silky-squamulose near the margin from the remains of the veil, margin striate when moist: stem 1.5–2^{cm} long, 0.3–0.5^{cm} thick, hollow, slightly enlarged at base, whitish, silky, downy at base, often curved: lamellæ adnato-decurrent, 0.2–0.4^{cm} broad, subdistant, at first nearly white but soon ochraceous from the spores: spores elliptical, 4–5 × 6–8 μ.—On decaying stems and leaves of weeds and grass, on low wet ground near Michigan Agricultural College, April 1897.

This fungus resembles *T. furfuracea* in form and habit, but is smaller, lighter in color, and in every way more delicate than that species. The spores are also smaller and lighter in color. From *T. autochthona* it differs in its larger size, form of stem, and habitat. The veil sometime forms a fibrous zone on the stem. It has not been collected in any other locality.

Galera crispa, n. sp.—Pileus 1.5–3.5^{cm} broad, membranaceous, persistently conico-campanulate, subacute, uneven and somewhat rivulose,

ochraceous-brown on disk, lighter toward the margin which becomes crenulate and upturned in older specimens, slightly pruinose at first, rugulose and a little paler when dry: lamellæ slightly adnexed, not crowded, rather narrow, interspaced with anastomosing veins, much crisped, at first nearly white, then becoming ferruginous from the spores: stem 7–10^{cm} long, 0.1–0.3^{cm} thick, tapering from the somewhat bulbous base, yellowish-white, pruinose at base, hollow, fragile: spores 8-10μ broad, 12–16μ long.— In grass in dooryards and pastures, June and July.

The specific name is based on the peculiar character of the gills which are always crisped as soon as the pileus is expanded. Professor Charles H. Peck, to whom specimens of the above fungi were referred, and who very kindly reported on them, suggested that this might be a variety of *G. lateritia*, unless the peculiar character of the lamellæ proved to be constant. The fact that specimens possessing this character have been collected in the same localities during the past three seasons seems sufficient proof of the constancy of this character, and consequently, would indicate that this form is worthy of specific rank. —B. O. LONGYEAR, *Michigan Agricultural College.*

MEXICAN FUNGI. II.[1]

THE following species of Ustilagineæ were collected by me in 1896 and 1898, and all, except the three marked with an asterisk, have been examined by P. Hennings, of Berlin.

USTILAGO RABENHORSTIANA P. Henn. On *Panicum filiforme.* Guadalajara, Oct. 12, 1896.

USTILAGO PAMPARUM Speg. On *Setaria.* City of Mexico, Oct. 2, 1896.

USTILAGO ULEI P. Henn. On *Chloris submutica.* City of Mexico, Oct. 2, 1896.

USTILAGO DIETELIANA P. Henn. On *Tripsacum dactyloides.* City of Mexico, Oct 1, 1896.

USTILAGO HILARIÆ P. Henn. On *Hilaria cenchroides.* City of Mexico, Oct. 2, 1896.

USTILAGO ÆGOPOGINIS P. Henn. On *Ægopogon cenchroides* P. Henn. City of Mexico, Oct. 3, 1896.

[1] For previous paper see BOT. GAZ. 24: 23. 1897.